In the case of Hill against Kassler, decided by the Supreme Court of the State at June Term, 1869, N. C. Reports, vol. 63, page 437, Judge Settle united with Judge Reade in saying :

has to say about the matter.

construction and the practice of our courts under it for the last twenty years. The Revised Code adopted in 1856, makes the exemption of "one cow and calf, ten barrels of corn or wheat, fifty pounds of bacon, beef or pork, or one barrel of fish, all necessary farming tools for one laborer, one bed, bedstead and covering for every two members of the family and suca support of such debtor's family; such other property not to exceed fifty dollars" apply to all debts contracted So in 1866-67, our Legislature pass-

ed an act exempting "all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one or wagon, one much cow and calf. fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, 50 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat and houserestricted to subsequent contracts, which is the more significant, as by the same act a homestead of one hun dred acres without regard to value was restricted to subsequent debts .cedent debts have had the sauction of our Legislatures and of this Court and of the produce of all the Courts for the last twenty years."

Four years later, in the case of Garret against Cheshire, N. C. Reports, vol. 69, page 396, this same Supreme Homestead Law again under considnuiting with Judge Reade and repeatabove referred to, says:

"It is apparent that an allotment of these articles approximates \$1000, and in many cases would exceed that sum in value. And the same act allows a homestead of 100 acres without restriction as to value, which in many cases would be worth, with the improvements, many thousands. In 1868 our constitution was adopted, and in that our present homestead law is limited to \$1,000 realty, not in fee simple, but for a limited time and personalty to the value of \$500. Can law, that any one casting his eye over them, as compared with former exemptions would be struck by the magnition upon former exemptions."

Two years later, or nearly two years, the same court had the same question of the North Carolina homestead law. In the case of Wilson against Sparks, for 1876. In other words, the [Repubreported in N. C. Reports, vol. 72, page 208, Judge Settle again uniting 42,000,000 population, and did last with Judge Reade, declares :

long time, varying with the times, declaring upon their face the purpose to it has been no rash experiment nor spasm of preindice of the debtor against the creditor class, but it has had a regular growth of half a cen tury, increasing from time to time as our necessity required and as their good effects were apparent. As embodied in our Revised Code of 1854, the exemptions of personal property are by articles named; and in many cases; according to the size and circumstances of families, they might at least equal the present exemptions. Up to 1866-67, we en we had another statute, they were moreased until in many instances they might have the United States. doubled the personal exemptions. Up to 1848 we had no real estate exemptions, and even a husband's interest in his wife's est-te, which was for his life or for her's, as the case might be, was subject to execution sale for his eral. debts. In 1848 that interest was exempted. In 1858 we had a statute which made a further exemption of 50 acres or a town lot, two acres, not exceeding \$500 in value. In 1866-67 that was changed to an exemption of 100 acres without limit as to value."

The upshot of the whole of it, then, if Judge Settle can be believed, is that the claim of the Radical party to popular favor, based upon its action in regard to the Homestead law, is utterly without foundation, for the simple reason that the white men and the Democrats had already established a Homestead law broader and more beneficent than the one now existing before the Radical party came into existence. Comment upon such a claim is useless. Comment upon a party that would urge it, in the face of all the facts, is useless. When the ten days' campaign, in the north and Radical party asserts that it is the northwestern Counties of this State, friend of the Homestead Law, it presumes upon the ignorance of the at Large in North Carolina, but our people; and yet, to hear Radical ora- brethren in the"Old State" are wiltors talk, one would think their party ling that he should, at the earnest owned, as private properyt, all the land | solicitation of our leaders, devote the in homesteads by formal deed to the indeed, friends in need!

# Milmington

Iournal.

VOL. 33.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

people, one or more to each family. CANADAY and CIVIL It reminds one of the time when the devil went out on a high mountain and the Radical party to popular favor is offered to deed away all the world. although he did not own a foot of land to his name. The Homestead Law is a Democratic law and its friends are in the Democratic ranks.

In the face of all this, however, we learn that Judge Settle harps and plays on the homestead as if it was the only thing to be talked about in the Constitution of '68, and as if it was as a part and parcel of the law of North in danger now. He does not allude to Carolina long before the Rudical party a single amendment proposed, but ever had an existence. The statute shouts "homestead" to make the people hooks of the State show this to be true | believe the homestead is in danger beyond all dispute. The records of With this sort of dust throwing he the Supreme Court show the same fact hopes to blind the people to the true and not only that, but they show that issues and to alarm them into voting the leaders of the Radical party know against the amendments and for him. it to be a fact. If any man doubts, The mass of the people have learned much within the last few years, and

# THE SOLTD SOUTH.

There is much talk just now among Republican orators says the Louisville Courier Journal, concerning the "solid South," but we do not remember that any danger was apprehended from the "We have too, our own legislative solidity of the South during the years when under the gentle pressure of reconstruction and military rule the South went solid for the Republican party. Now that the thieving carpetbaggers are disappearing, and the people of the South are placing their own truest and most honest men in office, a great outery is raised by the Republi. other property as the freeholders may can managers over the desire of the deem necessary for the comfort and Southern States to regulate their own erect itself into a "solid" distinct sec- the following sworn statement: work-horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart | tion. All it has striven for is honest government, and surely no sensible man really believes that the truest and best interests of the whole country hold and kitchen furniture not to ex- have been impaired because Bullock ceed \$200 in value. And this was not and Blodgett in Georgia have been supplanted by Stephens and Gordon; because Spencer's career in Alabama is well nigh run; because Amas gives So that exemptions applying to ante- Clayton, of Arkansas, must shortly vacate his seat in the Senate in favor of Garland, and because in Louisiana deposition. He offered it to me say-Pinchback totters to its close. Will can have it. I laughed at it and made the cause of civil liberty and American freedom be really endangered by which was placed by the desk to hold the overthrow of Patterson and Moses and Chamberlain in South Carolina, and the installation of that incorruptibly honest man, Wade Hampton, ing the substance of the act of 1856 though he be an ex-rebel? Does any going to Washington that night. After of the choice. Mr. Tilden is not called (Revised Code) and the act of 1866-'67, one believe that it would be for the best interest of the country that the present Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South should be supplanted by the carpet-baggers and negroes by whom their seats were occupied during Republican ascendancy at the South?

# HIGH AND LOW TAXES.

The St. Louis Republican says that facts and figures are hard things a certain act to be hereinafter named. | ing among us of to get over. Look at this small lot: The Republican administration asked it be said of our homestead law, as for appropriations-to pay the expthe learned Judge said of the Georgia | eases of Government the present fiscal year-\$203,099,025 48. The Democratic Honse cut down the bills to \$138,752,tude of the increase? Our homestead 313 42-a reduction of \$64,336,682 06. law is not an increase but a restric- The Republican Senate refused to agree, and demanded \$158,260,598 63 The House was compelled to com premise on \$147,719,074 ;85-a saving on the original administration estimates of \$55,380,950 63, and \$29,944,152 46 less than the actual appropriation decided at the January term, 1875, and lican wanted to tax the country at the rate of \$4 83 for each one of our year actually tax at the rate of \$4 23. "We have had exemption laws for a The Democrats tried to reduce it to \$3 32, and did reduce it to \$3 511. The secure necessaries and comforts for Republican orators and organs are families until they have become a part | invited to attack this solid logic of of the policy of the State. With us dollars and cents, and get away with it

Six tickets are to be voted at the same number of ballot-boxes will be used at every polling place. Here are the tickets, arranged accord-

1. Electroal Tickets-Ten Electors

for President and Vice-President of 2. State Ticket. - Governor, Lieuten ant -Governor, Secretary of the State.

Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of

Public Instructions and Attorney Gen-

3. Congresssional Ticket. - Members of the House of Representatives of the

45th Congress of the United States. 4. Legislative Ticket.-Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assem

5. County Tickets. - County Treasur ery Register of Deeds, County Surveyor five County Commissioners, Coroner

6. Constitutional Amendment Ticket RATIFICATION."

[From the Chareston, S. C., News.]

A Friend in Need. The Hon. Mr. Leach, of North to whose zeal and eloquence we already owe so much, has agreed to join the Democratic canvassers, for a beginning on the 24th inst. Mr. Leach is a candidate for Elector for the State time we have mentioned to the redemRIGHTS.

Read This, White Men!

He Eats with Negroes!! In order that the white men of this district may see what manner of man is the Radical candidate for Congress in this district, we republish the following certificate of Captain Green of the steamer North State. If Radicalism does not mean civil rights, and if civil rights does not mean social equality, it will be difficult to say what t does mean. Do the white men of this district wish a man to represent them in Congress who puts himself upon equality with negroes as Mr. lanaday did? Let them answer on the 7th of November.

The following is the certificate of Captain Green, as published in the to be expected by continuing the same DAILY JOURNAL 28th July, 1874:

WILMINGTON, N. C. This certifies that the following persons : W. P. CAMADAY, E. B. Sanders, L. E Rice, E. M. Shoemaker, E. F. Rosay, white, G. L. Mabson, G. W. Price, Jas. Lowery, Reuben Maultsby, J. H. Whiteman, J. C. Hill, col ored, delegates to the Fayetteville Convention held at that place May 19th, 1874, both white and colored, eat at the same table at the same time and place, on the steamer North State on terms af equality.

T. J. GREEN.

[From the Raleign News.] OFFICIAL VENALITY.

How the Leader of the Republicans of this State was Bribed-Infamy of W. W. Holden.

W. Hal. Harrison was correspondaffairs, and the apprehension that they | ing clerk in the Raleigh National Bank | the subject, and that not one individu- to interrupt them, and one went even may go "solid" for the Democratic in 1869 and up to July 1870. In May al who had really committed himself so far as to say "we would rather Presidential nominees. The South 1871 he was brought as a witness behas shown no recent disposition to fore the Fraud Commission. He made

On the 3d day of May, 1870, I found Horace L. Pike, formerly editor of the Standard in this city, just after supper, siting at the desk in the banking room. Mr. Hearett a book-keeper of the bank was present. In conversation he remarked that for one hundred dollars he would give me information in writing that would be worth \$10,000. I paid no attention to him at this time. and he then said he would do it for way to Lamar in Mississippi; because fifty, and then for twenty-five dollars, and then for nothing. He then wrote the paper which I now have, and which is attached to this the reign of Packard and Kellogg and ing now give me the money and you the paper and threw it in the basket, wolves and tigers who feed upon the waste paper. I think he was under the on him. Their passion only goes to influence of liquor, being about half drunk. In a tew minutes after, Pike Holden to get some money, as he was another sheet. It reads as follows: that a new and clear policy toward the of the fact that W. W. Holden did in free from all the obstacles hitherto the year 1866, receive \$25,000, (twenty- raised by a class of the public men of five thousand dollars) in North Caro- the North, who live by ingratiating lina bonds, for giving his signature to themselves with every element remain-

> [Signed] H. L. Pike," W. HAL. HARRISON. Sworn to and subscribed before the

Deluded by False Hopes He was a seedy-looking individual, and as he stood upon the corner gazing wistfully at the disappearing of a newsboy who had just picked up a good-sized stump and was making off aspect of despair in his attitude which was very touching. Perhaps it was mild-looking party who was passing by, and perhaps it was something else; but however this may be, the mild-looking ous policy by a thoroughly competent this country is superior to ex-Govparty stopped, and gazing at the solitary figure, addressed it thus: "Old man, wouldn't you like to have

drink this morning?" "You've read me as accurately as though my thoughts were printed on an open page," raplied the soutary, taking his quid from his mouth aud passing a dilapidated coat-sleeve over

"I thought so," murmared the mild looking pariy, while s tear trickled down his cheek; "but conquer the desire. Fight it as you would a legion of demons, for drink has ruined many a man who had a more expansive forehead than you've got." And the mild-looking party continued

on his way and solitary gazed dreamily into space and communed with him-

[From the Black Hills Pioneer, Sept. 11.]

The First Marriage in Deadwood. An unusual attraction was offered The centre was occupied by Mrs. mony with grace and dignity, and, first marriage in Deadwood.

[From the Humboldt (Cal.) Times.] An Astonishing Beard. A member of the Humboldt County Pioneers has a beard five feet in length. It has been growing ten years, and had it not been for an attack of sickness it would have been almost to the ground, and as the owner fore removed to the United States walked our streets recently a crowd of Supreme Court, where it is still people surrounded him at every turn pending. Since the suit was begun and bored him with the usual inter- Mr. Eldrdge and Mr. Brown have rogatives incident to such a strange died. sight. The pioneer who boasts of this beard signifies his intention of exposing it to the public gaze only upon each anniversary of the society of

It has now come to be generally conceded on the frontier that when the in the State and had apportioned it out ption of South Carolina. Such as he are numbers, their intentions are of a horse steal character.

which he is a respected member.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Another Letter on the Presidential Election. Mansfield, October 2.—The follow-

ng letter from Hon. Charles Frrncis Adams, in response to an invitation to speak in this city, has been received by the Democratic Committee :

QUINCY, Sept. 27, 1876. DEAR SIR: - I have to acknowledge the reception of your flattering letter inviting me to address my fellowcitizens of the State of Ohio on the present political affirs of the country. It is now a long while since I have attempted such a thing, and in the condition of my physical powers, especially of my voice, I must plead to be excused from undertaking the service. The question before us seems to resolve itself into this: Whether

of the evils that have been brought on the country under the Republican administration of the last eight years, is influence in power, or whether it would not be wiser to make a complete change, and intrust the prosecution of reform to a new and fresh set of men. The disclosures of the last few years distinctly prove that the whole existing organization has been honey-combed with corruption which not even the earnest efforts of the honest men of the Republican party have been

EFFECTUAL TO CHECK. It is plain that the confidence of the majority is not withdrawn from those compromised by their own conduct before the world, and that it has not been placed in those who appear to have been the most strenuous and efficient agents in a policy of reform. I have not a word to say in derogation of Mr. Hayes, but it seems to me very this a person should have been selectoy his previous course to the policy of live reform should nave been

The meager vote given to Mr. Bristow in the convention appears to have emto nominate, by a very large majority, a man who, by his energetic and vigorous prosecution of a difficult and dangerous task of reform in his own State, had given the strongest pledges but of his power, to meet

EMERGENCIES OF ALL SORTS. some jesting reply. He then took up | No wonder that all the ferocity of the offal of the public crib should be vented prove the justice of their fears. The very fact of their virulency should be lett, saying he was going to Gov. in the mind of calm observers, the most convincing proof of the wisdom ue left, from curiosity, I took the upon to promise what he will do in pieces of paper he had left and pasted certain emergencies. What he has them together, at the sametime calling done i- a better pledge than all the Mr. Heartt's attention, both to the act | epithets in the dictionaries. Another and to the paper after it was put to- strong reason in my mind for prefergether. I then pasted the paper on ring Mr. Tilden in this emergency, is "I, hereby swear, that I am knowing Southern States may be inaugurated.

raised during the war. So long as this course is tolerated, there will be no real harmony between the sections. This is a favorable moment for stamping this spirit of maliguity under our

feet by selecting a man whose well known firmness and impartiality may reinstate mutual confidence, and ultimately restore unity to the whole people. We need this much in the present short, the time has come for the in- of Zeb. Vance as their candidate and experienced man. That man I ernor Vance as a stump-speaker and hope and believe will be found in popular orator. He has a quick per Samuel J. Tilden.

I remain very truly, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. WHEELER

The Republican Nominee for Vice President as a Raitroad Jobber.

The New York Sun says Some time prior to 1860, William A. Wheeler, J. S. Eldridge, of Boston, and George W. Brown, of Ogdensburg, ernor, he is a man of very fair abili y, were appointed trustees of the Og- but no match on the stump for the whoshall attend with his registration books, five hundred dollars, at the discretion of densburg, S. Lawrence and Lake matchless Vance. In addition he is after being sworn by some justice of the the court; and any registrar of voters, or Champlain Railroad. The annual afflicted with a most vulnerable record, salary of each trustee was fixed at \$5,000. In 1865, the stockholders of the company, realizing that the trustees were grossly mismanaging the road, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for their removal. In 1866 an order was granted by the court empowering the stockholders to in the theatre on Wednesday, the bills re-organize the company. Mr. Wheelannouncing that a lady and gentleman | er, knowing that a re-organization of Deadwood would be united in would remove him, and learning that marriage at the end of the play. A under the code of pratice in New York large and expectant audience assem- no appeal could be taken from the bled, and at the conclusion of the first | order of the Court, secured the passage play the curtain rose and discovered through the Legislature of an amndthe principal members of the company ment to the code of procedure that standing on both sides of the stage, rendered such orders appealable. Armed with a copy of the law, he McKelvey, the bride, and Mr. Morgan, threatened to appeal from the order the goom. Mrs. McKelvey was at- unless the stockholders would comprotired in an elegant evening costume. | mise with him by paying to him and Mr. Morgan was jauntily dressed. his co-trustees \$20,000 each, their Judge Kuykendall performed the cer- salary for four years. The stockholders, desirous of getting rid of the trustees. omitting the kiss, he shook the hands and unwilling to submit to the delay of the pair, and the curtain fell on the consequent on appeal from the order. consented to Mr. Wheeler terms, and paid him and his associates \$60,000. After the company had been reorganzed a suit was trought against Messrs, Wheeler, Eldridge and Brown to recover the \$60,000. One of the company's counsel was Edwards Pierrepont. The Justice before whom the case was brought was a relative of several inches longer. Already it is one of the trustees, and it was there-

> Men of genius are often dull in society; as the blazing meteor when it descends to earth is only a stone. The sunshine of life is made up of

> very few beams that are bright all the The best result to be derived from history is the enthusiasm it kindles,

[From the Raleigh News.] MAJOR ENGELHARD.

His Canvass in the West-A Mean Negro Preferred to a Democrat-The West all Right.

BAKERSVILLE, N. C, Sept. 30. EDITOR OF THE NEWS : - Maj. Engelhard and Msj. A M. Erwin have been some days in Mitchell county doing good service for the great Democratic Conservative party. Muj Engelhard made one of his best speaches at Grassy Creek in Mitchell, to a large The crowd cheered for him foud and long. An old man and five sons announced their intention of voting with the Democracy. Maj Engelhard made ter of deeds; twelfth, county surveyor; every assertion good from

FACTS AND FIGURES in such a plain and practical way that his speech arrested the attention and convinced his hearers of the truths and thieving of the Republican party, arousing the Democrats and striking terror into the ranks of the Rads. Maj. E. is a clear, pointed and convincing speaker. To give your readers an idea of his speech at Bakersville, may be remarked that an old man said he could "beat Zeb Vance and that is saying much." Au old man, gray headed, who had come some distance to hear Maj Engelhard, said "it was the best speech he had heard and could have heard it." The Balocks, Youngs, Peniands and Burlesons and their friends, were highly pleased and men who have been the most deeply thoroughly aroused. Maj. Engelhard's appeals for the down-trodden white men of Eastern North Carolina to the white men of the West met with a cordial response, and the response in November will tell in notes not to be misunderstood.

These gentlemen on Tuesday spoke singular that in a fearful crisis like to a large crowd at Rock Creek, in who has thus far had no record on | made office-holders jump up and try

than Democratic." Maj. E. called upon him to know if that was the senbraced all the true enthusiasm, sin- for an answer, After a while he qualior cerely working for that one great object. fied his remark by saying "secesh On the other hand, the action of the Democrats." Then Maj. Erwin asked convention at St. Louis shows a wholly him if he would vote for Settle, who different spirit. Not satisfied with was the leader of secesh Democracy making much the strongest declaration | in 1861, and support W. W. Holden, of the principles on which they pro- the editor of the Constitution? These pose to proceed, they went on directly gentlemen then went to Burnsville and spoke on Wednesday. They had an appointment at Carry River store Thursday.

ed with Maj. Engelhard. He has canto the country, not simply of his will | vassed McDowell, Mitchell and Yans cey speaking three and four times in each, and you will hear from these counties a good report in November

> MAJ. ENGELHARD Is so thoroughly conversant with measures and the record of the public men of the State that he could answer any

Will the central and eastern sections do well for Reform? If so the State is all right and certain. Maj. Erwin escorted and introduced Maj. Engelhard around. He is at home in these counties, and knows the people.

Our Campaign from a Virginia Standpoint. The Norfolk Virginian says:

Over the border, however, in North Carolina the fight waxes notter and hotter as the day of election approaches, and the canvass in that State is probably the most vigorous one that has been made since the war. By some means or other a comparatively large number of white men have acted with the Republican party in that State since 1865, and although their number has been decreased of late, yet the united front and the strenuous efforts made by the Radicals to maintain their ground in that State | shall appoint a time and place on or before by the aid of the united negro vote renders the Republican party, headed by Settle, a foe not to be despised or low condition of our pecuniary affairs. | underrated by the Conservatives of We need it more to fortify the view of that State. Our party has been our position by foreign nations. In peculiarily fortunate in the selection auguration of a wholly new and vigor- for Governor. Probably no man in ception that never fails to perceive the weakness of an opponent, a wit that is ever ready, a strong common sense that appeals to the everyday observation and experience of the masses, a fancy rich in illustration, a fund of anecdote inexhaustible and spontaneous, and a humor that laughs down his opponent and carries away his From what we can learn of Judge

Settle, the Radical candidate for Govof which Vance makes most merciless use, especially when they appear before the same audience.

The great mistake of Setle was his agreement to meet Vance on the stamp. He has found it out now that it is too late. The appointments have been made, and he cannot now withdraw from them without a virtual abandonment of his candidacy, as has been done in our own District by the Hou. Joseph Segar.

Settle isstill "catching" Vance, and every time he catches him, he loses votes. With an ordinary candidate the Democrats would have found itsa difficult matter to have carried North Carolina, but Vance, we think, will sweep it by 10,000 majority. Never theless our brethren of the Old North State must not rest on their oars, but work on with unabated vigor until the polls close.

Hon. A. M. Waddell's Appointments judge or judges. Col. Waddell will address his constituents of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Friday, October 13th, at Hallsville, Dudin county Saturday, October 14th, at Catharine Lake, Onslow-county Monday, October 16th, at Jacksonville,

Onslow county Tuesday, October 17th, at Stump Sound. Onslow county Wednesday, October 18th, at Sandy Ru n Pender county Monday, October 23d, at Newport, Car-

teret county Tuesday, October 24th, at Beaufort, Carteret county Wednesday, October 25th, at Cedar Island, Carteret county Fr.day, October 27th, at Sanders' Store.

Carteret county How small a portion of our lives is it that we truly enjoy. In youth we are looking forward for things that are to come. In old age we look backward to things that are past.

THE ELECTION LAW

the following officers, Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of and seventy-six: crowd and made a decided impression. gress in the several districts; ninth, mem-

for their respective counties. 4. The county commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in uttered. He exposed the extravagance | their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open m each ward of a city numbering over three

housand inhabitants. 5. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of September, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under

6. If the commissioners of counties de not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

hundred and seventy-six, one justice of shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners timent of the county, and pressed him as registrar of voters. Said commissioner shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the Sheriff. Provided, That any person who is a

candidate for office shall not act as registrar,

8. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such therein, without requiring such electors to shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said book for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such

the revised list. 9. No elector shall be entitled to register than the one in which he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election,

and no certificates of registration shall be 10. It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of election to attend at the pollwith the registration books on the Satarbooks shall be open to the inspection of object to the name of any person appearjection the registrar shall enter upon his said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: Provided, that tor to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or bjected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar

fore the first Monday of October, 1876, shall political party, where possible, from the the registrar for such precinct or township, not less than one hundred nor more than peace or other person authorized to ad- any clerk or copyist who shall make any minister oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep polt books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping .-And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shail fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same p litical party as the absent

aspector of election.

the day of election, but if any person shall such manner and form, and under such give satisfactory evidence to the judges of rules and regulations, except as to the time

me God."

ACT OF 1871-72, (BATTLE'S REVISAL CHAP. 52,) AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 3. There shall be an election held for

our Lord one thousand eight hundred First, Governor; second, Lieutenant-Governor: third Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Attorney-General; eighth, members of Conbers of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; tenth, a county treasurer; eleventh, a regis-

thirteenth, five county commissioners;

fourteenth, a coroner; fifteenth, a sheriff,

wished every man in Mitchell county seventy-six, provide for and forward to when needed, for each election precinct as the last section.

7. The commissioners of counties shall

Mitchell, and by their heavy blows select, on or before the first Monday of

Provided, That any person who is a

candidate for office shall not act as judge or 12. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath; "I, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina ot inconsistant therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of - for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other | thereto in the county in which he propoprecinct, and that I am an actual and bona fide resident of -- township. So help

NO. 41

the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote. 14. On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges

son, who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter. 16. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the udges who shall carefully deposit the bal-

lots in the ballot boxes. 17. Immediately after any election the udges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincis with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

18. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Publie Instruction, and Attorney General shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respecive counties and districts shall be voted or on one ballot. The county officers for the respective counties, viz: treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, five commissioners, coroner and sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and

without device. 19. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their espective counties four ballot-boxes, one for each class of officers to be voted for as prescribed in the preceding section, i which to deposit the ballots for such officers respectively. Each of said boxes shall have an opening through the lid of sufficient size to admit a single folded ballot and no more. The said ballot-boxes shall be kept by the judges of election for the use of their several election precincts respectively. And said judges of election, before the voting begins, shall carefully examine the ballot boxes and see that there tion of business.

is nothing in them. 20. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result threof

21. Returns from all the precincts shall

on Saturday ensuing the day of election to

consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissionelected.) And if for any cause the return of any precinct be not in by three o'clock P. M., on that day, then and in that case comparing the polls, to meet again on the ollowing Tuesday at twelve o'clock M. when the polls of the various precincts of he county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the be result at the court-house door, of the each, and shall immediately thereafter file sheriff of their county, or in case there be statement of the same: Provided, the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall e allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners returns made by the judges of the election

28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book, and three cents for each new name registered. . 29. Any registrar or judge or judges of his chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or negalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall more than one thousand dollars, or im-

their respective counties. The said who shall induce another to do so, shall idges of election shall attend at the places | be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conentry or copy with intent to commit a frau! shall be liable to the same penalty. 31. Any person who shall falsely and

corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters in section twelve or fifteen of this chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be ined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentia y not less than two nor more than five years. 32. The Secretary of State shall on or be fore the first Monday in October, 1876, 1 :r pish the County Commissioners of each county with a sufficient number of copies of this chapter to supply each county commissioner, register of deeds, sheriff, registrar of voters and judges of election with one copy thereof.

ACT OF 1873-74. 12. That all elections berein ordered

shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventyone and one thousand eight Lundred and seven y-two, and one hundred and twentyfour, ac s of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisious of this act, are hereby re-enacted: Provided, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any previsions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventyone and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso | causing humors which rettle on these parts are hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polis, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of

5. That all elections herein ordered 13. No registration shall be allowed on shall be conducted in all particulars in

vertising type.

Cash invariably in advance. LOOK FOR THE

RATES OF ADVERTISIES

scription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without colay A red-mark denotes that their subsc already expired, and unless we hear fro mmediately, we will be compelled t chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, entitled

"General Assembly," and in chapter one hundred and thirty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, entitled "An act concerning ele tions in this State," ratified fourteenth February, one thousand eight undred and of election to challenge the vote of any perseventy-four, both of which, so far as the are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted. 6. That officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the

first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby authorized and directed to hold over in the same until their successors in office are elected and qualified under this act. 7. That the Secretary of State shall urnish the county commissioners of each of the counties of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty it shall be to advertise

the same at the court-house door of their

respective counties and at each of the voting precincts of the townships for three months before the said day of election. TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS-HOW

TO ORGANIZE TREM. The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be president, - vice-presidents, secretary and a working committee of - members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the irst meeting after the same is announced. ART. 3. The President shall have power o call extra meetings of the club, and onethird of the total membership of the club

ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the - Saturday in

ART. 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections. ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the working committee to prepare a complete record of the names and residences of all

voters within the township. ART. 7. That the members of this Club pled te themselves to each other and the Conservative-Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for a offices, whether national, State, county be made by the judges of election by noon or municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we attend, proceed to add the number of votes | will regard hereafter as giving aid and

ART. 8. The Secretary of the Club shall Conservative-Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and postoffice addre s of each officer of the Club.

he human system, which is so little understood of Kidney Complaints. ain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the the blood accumulates in its circulation through

the functions devotying apon them, the cu'mi-nations are taken up by the absorbent; and the causing great pain and suffering, and very ofte keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy con-

## tition, through which all the impurities of th body must pas . PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no ramedy known to medical science of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. cts directly upon the secretions, cesnes and e healthy action. ufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most pro-

found attention of the medical faculty, as well as of these who are suffering from Kidney Com-BEST MEDICINE. Ms. Stevens: Dear Sir-I am seventy-one years of age; have suff-red many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and s'omach. I was in tuced by friends to try your VERRTINE, and I think it the best medicine for ried many remedies for this domplaint, and never strengthens and invigorates the whole system

Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and which it is recommended. Yours truly, JoSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Pronounced Incurable. badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffere! great pain in my back, hips a d side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, requently accompanied with blood and execut

een under the treatment of some of the most kept on improving until I was cuticely cured taking in all, I should think about six bottles, should be afflicted again in the same way, would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it

> 361 Third Street, South Boston. NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-In expressing my VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state: When eight or nine years o d I was afficted with Scrafula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blird formed on my eyes, and all to no good r sult. Finally the disease principally sittled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way. Last sammer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the uring. Seei g your advertisem at to the Commercial. I bought a botttle of Vyarring and commenced using according to directions In two or three days I obta net great relief. After using four or five bottles I notic d it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I itill used VEGETINE and the hermorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone and I adribute the cure of the two diseases to

VEGITINE and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again I shall toy VEGETINE as the only rel'able remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and b l'eve me to be, Very respectfully, AUSTIN P - REOTT, No. 35 Gano Street, Gincinnati, Ohio. Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and diagrams dis ases that can affect the human system. Most dis a e · · f the K:dneys arise f om impurities in the bood,

whole world for cleansing and paritying the blood ther by causing a hea thy a tion to all the organs of the bidy. Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

VEGETING excess any knewn remedy in the

his residence for thirty days previous Green & Flanner, Wholesale and Retail Drugglsts. KEEP constantly on hand a large and well

se ected stock of Drugs and Medicines. Toilet Articles, Seeds, Paints, Oils and Alcohol &c, &c. For sale low.